

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Senator Ashford, since we're creating a crime, shouldn't it be necessary for this act to be done...wait a minute, strike that. Let me ask a question. The way the amendment is drafted now, it says the parent would either directly or indirectly do these things. How can you indirectly, knowingly and intentionally do something?

SENATOR ASHFORD: The best example, my example for that would be laying the loaded gun around the house would be, if you're not directly causing something, you're indirectly, by leaving the gun loaded where it can be gotten by a child would be an indirect act. That's my best definition of that.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But the crime is being...the crime being created is not the deed that the child does to somebody else, but the parent putting the child in this situation.

SENATOR ASHFORD: Correct.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: So would you be willing to strike "or indirectly"?

SPEAKER BAACK: Time.

SENATOR ASHFORD: Yes.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Mr. Clerk, an amendment to the Ashford amendment.

CLERK: Senator Bernard-Stevens would move to amend, Mr. President. (Bernard-Stevens amendment appears on page 1749 of the Legislative Journal.)

SPEAKER BAACK: Senator Bernard-Stevens.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Thank you, Mr. President, members of the body. The amendment simply puts before us the discussion that we have been having between Senator Chambers, Senator Ashford and Senator Hohenstein. It strikes the word "negligently" and simply puts an "and" between knowing and intentional. It does also something else, Senator Ashford, I think you want to be aware of. It strikes lines 17-20 which basically is the amendment that we agreed to already on LB 83 so that's not necessary. That's what the amendment does that is